

Article I. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th of Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French republic (30th September, 1800,) shall be paid according to the following regulations, with interest at six per cent. to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French government.

Art. II. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is compromised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

Art. III. The principal and interests of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the convention signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the commissaries of France to those of the United States.

Art. IV. It is expressly agreed, that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies for embargoes and prizes made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention, 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year (30th September, 1800.)

Art. V. The preceding articles shall apply only, first, to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the government of the French republic, and only in case of insufficiency of the captors; 2d, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendemiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800,) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said fifth article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens; who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandise, which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Art. VI. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureaus established for this purpose by the French republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800,) the debtor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the third article.

Art. VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

Art. VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgment ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Art. IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles, shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest at six per cent. by the treasury of the United States.

Art. X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureaus, and co-operate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureaus established by the French government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which support it, and report the result to the minister of the United States. The minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the minister of the treasury of the French republic, on whose report the French government shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

Art. XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

Art. XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year, (30th September, 1800,) not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

Art. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective ministers plenipotentiary have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French republic, 30th April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

BARBE MARBOIS.

JAMES MONROE.

LONDON, September 9.

Dispatches were on Thursday received at the admiralty from admiral Cornwallis, dated the 1st inst. They bring no news of importance: The enemy's fleet had shewn no disposition to move at the time the dispatches left the fleet.

In a few days we hope to have the satisfaction of announcing that the secret expedition, under the orders of admiral lord Keith, has successfully executed the important object for which it is destined.

Another secret expedition will sail on or about the 20th of the present month.

We understand it is lord Cathcart, and not marquis Cornwallis, who goes out commander in chief to Ireland. This has been lately stated in the Irish papers. Lord Cathcart is a very good officer. He possesses those qualities which are above all others essential to a good officer; great quickness and activity; equally prompt to decide and to execute.

LIVERPOOL, September 8:

Extract of a letter from London.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 6.

"Though no arrivals have yet taken place from France, the Gazette of this evening amply justifies the intelligence we communicated a few days ago, of the intention of government to engage in a predatory war upon the French coast, and which it will now appear, has commenced with the blockade of Havre-de-Grace, and the other ports of the Seine, that river being probably the theatre of a great number of gun boats, flat bottoms, &c. &c."

BELFAST, August 30.

On Tuesday, *Holtan*, the rebel general, was brought into town under a strong escort. He had on when taken a plain uniform, on the buttons of which were "Belfast Regiment," and was armed with a case of pistols double loaded, and a short dirk or dagger. He was ordered to put on the dress found in his possession, which completely fitted him—and in this state was brought into town and exhibited to the public at maj. Sirr's office in the lower castle yard: he seemed totally unconcerned, and of a resolute appearance. He is well known in this city: he served in the yeomanry during the rebellion of 1798, and was formerly in the East-India company's service.

DUBLIN, September 3.

On Thursday last, Edward Kearney, the first prisoner convicted of high treason, before the special commission now sitting, was executed pursuant to his sentence, in Thomas-street, on the spot where the lamented lord Kilwarden was so cruelly massacred: and yesterday, Thomas Maxwell Roche, convicted on Thursday, yielded in the same place, his forfeited life to the injured laws of his country.

On Wednesday last, a depot of 150 pike heads were discovered buried nearly opposite to the church in Irish-town. Mr. Hepenstall, of Sandymount, took into custody some smiths, suspected of having manufactured those missiles of rebellion and assassination.

A conspiracy among the convicts in Kilmainham to break prison, has been discovered and defeated.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) September 17.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated July 26, 1803.

"We have been a little alarmed here, in consequence of a demand made by the captain-general of Yucatan, to deliver up the settlement to the Spanish government. However, our fears have been dispelled, in some measure, by our commander in chief making active preparations to defend the place, in case the Spaniards should feel themselves inclined to second their demand by forcing us to a compliance."

NEW-YORK, October 17.

Captain Paulding, of the ship *Eagle*, in 49 days from Amsterdam, has favoured us with files of Amsterdam and Leyden papers, from which we will give translations of such articles as appear interesting. He informs us that boats were building, and other pre-

parations for the invasion were going on at Amsterdam and the Texel with great activity. Generals Victor, Carew and Le Seincy, were at the Helder on the 26th August, reviewing the troops, examining the works, stores, &c. Capt. P. converted for some time with an aid-de-camp of general Victor, who expressed himself perfectly assured that the invasion would take place and entirely confident of its success.

Previous to her reaching Amsterdam, the *Eagle* was (on the 11th July) carried into Portsmouth, by the Duke of York Gutter, as noticed in former papers. After a detention of 18 days, capt. Paulding was offered a dismissal, on his paying the expenses that had occurred, amounting to about 500 dollars. To this proposal he found it prudent to consent, and on complying with the terms, was permitted to pursue his voyage.

Since our last, the ship *Eagle*, capt. Riker, has arrived at this port in 32 days from Belfast, and the brig *George*, Taber, in 42 days from Dublin. Our Irish intelligence by these vessels is to the 6th September, inclusive.

Ireland is not yet restored to tranquillity.—The snake of rebellion is "scorched, not killed." Private assassinations are frequent. Depots of pikes, firearms, and military stores continue to be discovered, and the number of arrests is daily augmented. The trial of the persons who were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of the 23d of July, commenced in Dublin on the 31st August, with the indictment of Edward Kearney, who was found guilty, and executed on the day following. The trials of Thomas Maxwell Roche, Owen Kirwan, and James Byrne, took place on the 1st September; they were all found guilty, and hanged on the 2d. The court were proceeding with the remainder of the prisoners at the date of our last accounts.

Four ladies (Misses More, Shaw, McCracken, and Dixon) have been apprehended on suspicion of harbouring William Ainslie Holton, a chief of the insurgents, and formerly in the service of the E. I. company: Many persons with whom he has had dealings have also been taken into custody: the general himself is thought to be an emissary of government.—The young ladies are in close confinement.—Two brothers of one of them have been arrested, and it is supposed will be executed.

No insurgent of distinction has been brought to trial on the 8th September.

A patriotic fund, on the principle of that established at Lloyd's coffee house in London, has been set on foot in Ireland; but its progress is comparatively slow. The highest subscriptions are two of 1000 one by the lord lieutenant, and the other by the bankers David Latouche & Co.

October 20.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

Captain Nickels arrived at Boston from Corunna in 50 days; informs that war between Great-Britain and Spain had not commenced at the time of his sailing, but the merchants were in hourly expectation of that event: The British minister plenipotentiary still remained in Spain, but was understood to be on the point of departing: There were seven French and Spanish frigates in Corunna harbour, and a British squadron of four frigates before it: A French 74 and a frigate from the West-Indies, had succeeded in getting into Corunna, notwithstanding the efforts of the British ships to prevent them.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

Captain Newbold, of the brig *Fame*, from Barbadoes, has arrived at New-York, and informs that on the 24th September an express boat arrived from Demerara with intelligence that Demerara was taken by the British on the Sunday preceding; that Berbice and Oronoke had surrendered without striking a blow. A French expedition was fitted out at Guadaloupe to go against Antigua; whilst lying at anchor at Basseterre, with the troops on board the British frigate *Emerald* went into Basseterre Road, in the night, cut out several of the transports and carried them into Antigua.

Under the London head of September 1, we had an alliance talked of between Russia and Great-Britain; his royal highness the duke of Cambridge is to marry a Russian princess; whose name is not mentioned, and the electorate of Hanover to be given them with a new title. Under the same date it is also stated, that the Algerines have captured several Maltese merchantmen.

October 19.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1803.

The Board of Health are happy in being able to announce to the public, the disappearance of the malignant fever, which lately prevailed in certain parts of Philadelphia. From the best information we have been able to collect for several days past, we believe the city and liberties to be free from disease present, as they have ever known them at any period of the year. Persons in the country, who have business to transact in Philadelphia, may enter it in perfect security.

The board recommend to their fellow-citizens whose houses have been for some time shut up, to return to them with their families, till after they shall have been well ventilated and fires kept burning for a day or two in the different apartments.

From and after this date bills of health will be issued as usual.

WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, President.
FRANZ PASCALIS, Secretary.